

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

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MR. J. CURBY will sell
tion, at his Rooms, G
opposite the Police Office,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
Three trunks of shirts, trousers
coats, ship hammock, washstand, a
other articles suitable for parties
California or any other part of the
OUT RESERVE.

N.B.—A Square Pianoforte for sale.
OILMAN'S STORE
WITHOUT RESERVE.
TO SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS,
AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell
at his Rooms, 490, George-st.,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th,
At eleven o'clock precisely.

The following assortment, ex C
mieson:—

6	Cases 1 lb. double super mustard
12	Ditto 1 lb. ditto mustard
6	Ditto 1 lb. double super mustard
12	Ditto 1 lb. mustard
8	Ditto 4 to 10 lb. tins ditto
2	Ditto 6 to 3 lb. tins cayenne pepper
2	Ditto 6 dozen oz. phials ditto
2	Ditto 1 dozen quarts curry powder
8	Ditto 28 lb. Ann indigo blue

white
cotton
praces,
double

4 Ditto each 66 lbs, 2 oz. servants
EX ST GEORGE.
22 Cases 2 dozen 1 lb. mustard
22 Ditto 3 dozen 1/2 lb. ditto
6 Ditto 4 ditto 10 lb. tins loose ditto
24 Dozen 3 ditto each assorted auz
2 Ditto 1 ditto quarts, curry powder
2 Ditto 26 ditto 1 oz. cayenne
2 Ditto 6 ditto 3 lb. tins ditto
4 Ditto each 66 lbs., servants' fri

EX WEST INDIAN.

10 Casks basket salt
1 Cask jam, 2 cases herring past
3 Cases half-pint capers
3 Cases Spanish olives
1 Ditto liquorice
6 Casks American pork.

Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED
BIRMINGHAM AND WOLVERHAMPTON
HAMPTON GOODS

JOHN G. COHEN will
at auction, at his Rooms, 41
street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, JANUARY
At half-past ten o'clock precise.
The following useful selection
viz.:—
One cork patent and galvanized iron

One cask patent and police
baths, black tin saucepans,
japanned candlesticks, egg
oberry, ventilators

One cask japanned basins, jugs,
patent filterers, lamp heads,
lamps, candlesticks, coal
curis, toilet pails, wine straw
toilet covers, date boxes

One cask japanned tea caddies,
pots, toilet baths and pails

One cask bronze tea kettles on
monids, paste cutters, pat-
pans, coffee urns, bronze
Two bundles best CY Canada p
forks
One cask coal vases, foot pans,
block tin teapots, block tin
and tea kettles

by One cask japanned lanterns, ink
Sale lamps, coffee filters, box
tobacco boxes, black tin
cannisters
One cask painted cups, canisters
toilet cases, baths, candlesticks
con- One cask japanned black jacks, brass
One cask painted tin boxes, tin
snoozers and sandwich trays
beaver dice, beer jugs and copper
Waterloo coal hods
One cask best fluted dish covers


One cask rosewood and mahogany dressing cases, inkstand and fire screens, beautifully painted, toddy kettles on stands, racks, pen trays, oval dishes 18 inches

One case superior gothic shape bed

One cask rim locks, best furniture padlocks, extensive assortment handles, Norfolk latches

One cask line ward rim locks, brass
mories ditto, back flap
hinges, crab wrenches, bolts
Bramah's brass box locks
screen, with stand beauti-
mented

One cask Foster's P. and Crown h
Terms liberal — at sale

 In consequence of the n
of the sale will commence precisely
named, and will be continued

**SPLENDID JEWELLERY, GOLD A
WATCHES, SILVER AND PL
CHRONOMETERS, MATHEMATIC
GICAL INSTRUMENTS. &c., &c.,**
M R. A. POLACK has
instructions to dispose of
auction, without the least reserve,
THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF
STAYN AND CO

Jewellers and silversmiths, Pitt
FRIDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,
Consisting of—
Gold and silver lever *Watches*
Ditto ditto vertical ditto
Ditto ditto horizontal ditto
And a variety of new and second
CLOCKS.
Eight-day hall clocks, musical
ditto, and a great variety of new

1030 Splendid diamond pins, rings, gold guards, ladies' neck chains and Albert chains, bracelets, elegant diamond patterns, gold and silver boxes, ditto ditto thimbles, and article under the above head, in silver and silver pencil cases, wedding rings, etc., all made.

CHRONONUTRIS.
Just imported, and made by the
makers,
PLATE AND PLATED WA
Salvers, tea and coffee sets, egg
frames complete, a great vari
eticks, snuffers and trays, sou
ladies, table, gravy, desert, c
mustard spoons, racing cups
butter and cheese knives, tabl
forks.

MUSICAL BOXES,
A great variety, and just landed.
TELESCOPES.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SEXTANTS.
QUADRANTS.
THEODOLITES.
BAROMETERS.
And a large quantity of surveying
instruments.
SPECTACLES.

Mr. Polack has received instructions from the proprietors to dispose of the stock-in-trade, on the premises, consisting of a variety of new goods just imported, at a very low price, for the purpose of clearing out the stock. The sale to commence on the 19th, and to be continued a few days longer.

486 Tuesday 23rd, until the whole is
Terms at sale.

[.gov.au/nla.news](http://www.nla.gov.au/nla.news)

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the sufferer, he asked them firmly
 whether any hope was left. They declared
 the amputation of both arms and the right leg
 might possibly prolong his life, but that the
 operation itself might result in death. The
 patient then declined to submit to the operation,
 for two magistrates, and detained a minute
 of these horrid scenes, of which doubtless
 the above is an abridgment, giving at the
 time a full description of his assassins;
 this he dictated his last will, and signed
 documents which shivered all in a
 shuddering and legible hand-writing. Notwith-
 standing the unexampled agonies which, according
 to the opinions of the surgeons, he must have
 endured, not a sigh, not a groan escaped him;
 he expired, about an hour after midnight.
 "Where did this occur?"—"In the Arden
 of some horrid despotism?" No, in the very
 of Christendoms, in the metropolis of the
 German Empire, or Confederation, or
 where the thing is to be called, in Frankfurt,
 centuries ago, city, governed by a democratic
 constitution. It must denote, then, that
 rises mankind—we must look for some
 agency, and we have not far to look. It
 absence of true religion, expelled as in
 by the usurpation of Popery; or as in
 and Frankfurt, by the great ascending of
 and theism which never fails to utterly exclude
 religion wherever it prevails.

RELIN, SEPTEMBER 27.—A most startling
 and significant conclusion arrived at by our
 officers accused of high treason, and not on
 the commission, has come to my know-
 to-day. It is of so extraordinary a
 that I should not alone hesitate to state
 should meet it with positive disapproval, if
 authority was not such as to leave no room
 doubt. My information is this. Formal
 has been this forenoon given to the
 moderate movement—the great ascending of
 organization—the who was the life and soul
 party—the organizer of the clubs, the
 of foreign aid—in fact, the head and front
 Nation—has this evening been an-
 nounced to the government, through his ap-
 point that he does not intend to put the
 movement to the labour of a prosecution in
 me, but that he is prepared to plead
 to whatever intention the crown may
 against him, throwing himself on the
 of the executive to dispose of him as
 seem fitting in the case of one who does
 not question its authority, much less offer
 opposition to its permanent operation.
 Some of making this submission is of an
 ordinary than is the fact that it has been
 The influence which it must have upon
 approaching trials must be very great, and
 influence it will be impossible to avoid, if,
 believe, the fact itself will be published to-
 morrow in the public journals.
 et of Mr. Duffy's submission having
 just communicated to me I have no
 time to dwell on it at present.—*Times*
Specialist.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND TO TEXAS.—
From the Dublin correspondent of the
Chronicle says:—"You are already
 that emigration to a vast extent has
 a progress amongst the humbler classes
 of the agricultural population, including many
 who had been occupiers of considerable
 land. Since the opening of the spring,
 the emigration has continued, and now,
 at the close of the autumn, vessels are
 carrying their living cargoes, chiefly for the
 States and Canada. Many shopkeepers,
 traders, and mechanics, are amongst the
 ranks of voluntary exiles, flying from a
 country where the struggle for existence is
 becoming more difficult and arduous.
 A class of emigrants of a totally different
 sort are now preparing to leave the country,
 or to make a settlement in Texas. A
 colony, consisting of some persons in the
 of gentry, of the middle and aristocratic
 who have been the representative for a
 eastern county, three justices of the
 and sundry farmers of the larger class,
 persons who had been in mercantile pur-
 suits or connected with banking establish-
 ments, are about to be established in Texas, where
 have already been purchased. This
 of emigrants, consisting of a large
 of families, are to leave this country
 in the next month, and will take their
 departure from Liverpool for New Orleans,
 as it is the mode of reaching their destination in
 Amongst the Texan colonists will be a
 man of the Established Church, who has
 retired with his living, and sold off what-
 soever property he possessed in the country,
 and to become the pastor of the members of
 church of England in the new settlement.
 A new feature in Irish emigration is well
 deserving of attention as an indication of
 the "pick-up" amongst the gentry and the
 class, as well as the rural population."

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Major-General
 Thomas Banbury is appointed to the com-
 mand of the troops in Jamaica, and to be
 Assistant-Governor of that Island. The
 of Major-General John McDonald, C.B.,
 Rear-Lieutenant has appointed the Rev.
 Hugh, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin,
 his Excellency's first chaplain, in the
 of the Rev. Dr. Hailes, promoted to the
 of Mr. Piche Malouey is
 of the taxing matters in the
 of the Chancery in Ireland. Mr. R. Fer-
 Thompson is appointed third Aid At-
 to the British Embassy at the court of
 —*Observer.*

HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.—The weather
 was uninterruptedly beautiful, as well as
 suitable for winning the corn, and fully two-
 thirds of the crop on low grounds is now safe
 in "thack and raps." The wheat is still in
 a portion of the spring sown wheat in the
 cold nights, particularly at the begin-
 ning of the month, having thrown this crop
 back. As none of the crop in this
 was carried prematurely on to the thresh-
 ing, it is expected to turn out better in
 than in the south; and some fine sam-
 ples of oats and barley have already appeared.
 In respect, the new wheat referred to in
 it was stated at 32s. per bushel in place
 of the accounts of the wheat crop are
 contradictory, but there is no doubt that
 considerable portion is tainted, particularly
 in the case of Gowrie, and wherever the land
 is very much manured. The high prices
 of wheat are to be given at the present time
 as a proof that the disease is not threat-
 ening to extend, and this is just the reason
 the doubtful part of the crop will be sent
 mill, both to afford better protection to
 sound portions, and to secure the present
 price, which is nearly as much for tainted
 have known paid for a sound article in
 dry seasons.—*Perth Courier.*

THE EARL OF RATHDOWNE.—Ac-
 cording to the *Chronicle*, received from Ireland, and published in
 third edition yesterday, the Earl of Rath-
 downe, a nobleman on Wednesday evening, at
 at, Charleville, County Wicklow. The
 ed, Henry Stanley Monck, Earl of Rath-
 Viscount Monck, and Baron Monck,
 of Ultrimmon, County Wicklow, Ireland, the
 of Ireland, was born July 26th, 1785,
 married July 28th, 1806, Lady Frances Le
 Clarendon, fifth daughter of William, first
 of Clancarty, by whom he leaves thirteen
 sons, eight of whom, his daughters, suc-
 ceeded him. In the absence of any male heir,
 the line becomes extinct, and the Viscountcy
 is claimed by Charles Stanley Monck, Esq.,
 married his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Louise
 daughter of the deceased. The late
 was a resident landowner and a supporter
 of the Conservative party in his native
 county.

LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—On the 27th
 instants of administration to the personal
 and effects of her Royal Highness, Prin-
 cess Sophia, late of the parish of Kensington,
 county of Middlesex, who departed this
 the 27th of May last, a spinster, and in-
 deed, passed the seal of the Prerogative
 Court of Canterbury, granted to his Royal
 Highness Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cam-
 bridge, as the maternal and lawful brother and
 the next of kin of the deceased. In this
 it was under £20,000. In this
 the property goes (according to the will of
 children and sisters in equal shares; and
 to others of any deceased brother or sister
 per stirpes, between them the share
 their deceased parent would have been
 had if living; so that (in case the Prin-
 cess died) to the distributive share
 of the late Duke of Kent would have been

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1849.

SYDNEY BRANCH IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,
ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE following are the REDUCED RATES of premium at which the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against fire, viz.:

FIRST CLASS RISKS.	Per cent. per annum.
Buildings of stone or brick, slated and detached.	7 6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class.	10 0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of an inferior class.	12 6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings of stone or brick, shingled and detached.	12 6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class.	15 0
THIRD CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings of stud work, slated, and detached.	17 6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a superior class.	20 0

Good, merchandise, household furniture, &c., will be insured at the same rate of premium as is charged on the buildings in which they may be deposited.

ON SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Per cent. per annum.	
With a warranty not to repair.	10 0
Without warranty.	15 0
Building.	21 0

All losses arising under the policies issued by the undersigned will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

Further particulars may be learned on application to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO.,
Agents,
Spring street, October 20, 1848.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of stock in this bank, will be held at the banking houses, THIS DAY, the 18th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the report of the Board of Directors, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may then be brought forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK,
Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, January 18, 1849.

**SECOND AND FINAL
DRAWING IN THE PARTITION
OF THE
BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.**
MR. LYONS
IS authorised to announce that the difficulty being now removed which prevented the Bank from including
THE PROPERTIES FORMERLY BELONGING TO
MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,
in the first Drawing of the Partition
VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
INCLUDING
THE SYDNEY PROPERTIES,
THE RACE-COURSE AT MAITLAND, THE FREE-
HOLD IN THE TOWN OF ARMOUSE, AT
JIKKA JIKKA, AND AT THE MERRI CREEK,
DESIDES THE
MINERAL AND ALLUVIAL LANDS AT AD-
LAIDE.
will be allotted and divided, to be drawn for
**ON FRIDAY MONDAY,
THE 5TH APRIL NEXT.**
A detailed list of the whole of the Lots
is in course of preparation, and will be
submitted to the public before the tickets
are issued.

MUDBANK AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

TENDERS will be received at Mr. Hollinshead's Office, Kent street, on or before twelve o'clock on Saturday, the 27th instant, for a lease for the period from the 1st February to the 31st December, 1849, of the Dues arising from the Toll Gate on the above road.

Parties tendering are requested to furnish the names of two responsible persons willing to become security for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and for the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments in advance.

Information with reference to the road can be obtained from Mr. Hollinshead, Kent-street, Sydney, January 16, 1849.

COLEMAN'S STARCH! COLEMAN'S STARCH!
AND
BELLMONT SPERM CANDLES,
EX DUKE OF RICHMOND.
60 CASES Coleman's No. 1 Starch, just arrived, ex Duke of Richmond, now the only lot in the market, will be landing in a few days.

Also,
100 Boxes Bellmont Sperm Candles.
JOHN STIRLING,
883, 659, George-street.

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £10,000,
IN 2000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Provisional Committee:—
MESSRS. WILLIAM H. SUTTON, M.C.
FRANCIS LORD,
JOHN FORD,
JAMES ARTHUR,
HENRY ROTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR,
RICHARD WACHATTE,
EDWARD AUSTIN,
THOMAS D. SMITH,
J. N. MINTOSH,
GEORGE FRIGGSON,
JOHN DARGIN.

Treasurer:—
MR. JAMES ARTHUR.

Bankers:—
THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY
AND BATHURST.

Solicitor:—
MR. H. F. STEPHEN, BATHURST.

Secretary:—
MR. KENNETH PRICE, BATHURST.

Copper ore having been discovered on the estate of John Findlater Clements, Esq., known as Summerhill, situated on Campbell's River, about twenty-five miles from Bathurst, thirty individuals agreed to subscribe £20 each, and formed themselves into an Association (of which the above Provisional Committee are members) for the purpose of opening a mine on that estate, with the ultimate view of establishing a public company, should their operations turn out favourably in the mean while.

The Association accordingly commenced operations, and expended £150 upwards in sinking a shaft, and in other works, and lately employed Mr. John Whitford, a practical miner of considerable experience, to view the mine, and to report upon it.

Mr. Whitford reports that the mine now opened discloses a lode of copper which, in his opinion, may be worked with considerable profit.

£400 and upwards of the original subscriptions still remain unexpended. Arrangements most advantageous to the Association have been entered into with the Proprietor of the Estate, securing to the Association the right of working all mineral property on the estate, consisting of 1600 acres of land, for a period of twenty-one years, renewable for another twenty-one years.

Materials for erecting Smelting Works are on the estate, there being an extensive formation of soapstone, which is well known to be the best material for resisting the intense heat of smelting furnaces. There is also a plentiful supply of water and timber contiguous to the mine.

The Association, therefore, are of opinion that they are now in a position to carry out the original intention of establishing a Public Company to work the mine, and with that view beg to submit the following plan to the public.

The Company to be called
"THE BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY."

CAPITAL £10,000,
IN 2000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

The shares to be disposed of in the following manner:—Ten shares to be allotted to each of the members of the present Association, and to be considered as paid up shares on payment by the members of the Association of £20, the amount of their original subscriptions. These shares shall not be transferable or saleable until 500 other shares shall have been allotted to applicants for the same.

1000 shares to be open to the public, and the remaining 700 shares to be reserved for the benefit of the Company.

That when 600 of the shares open to the public shall have been applied for, the Provisional Committee shall allot the same.

No person to hold more than 60 shares.

A deposit of £1 per share to be paid to the treasurer of the Company within the time specified in the letter of appropriation. The residue on each share to be paid by monthly instalments of 10s. each.

That in the event of any deposits on any shares applied for and allotted by the Provisional Committee not being paid within the time mentioned in the letter of appropriation, the applicant shall forfeit his right to such shares, and they will be allotted to another applicant.

And in the event of any monthly instalment upon any share not being paid up within fifteen days after the same shall become due, such share shall be forfeited to the Company.

The Company shall be managed by five Directors, and the said five Directors shall be eligible to become a Director.

As soon as 600 shares shall have been allotted, and the dotted and paid, a special meeting of the shareholders will be convened by public advertisement, to determine upon the choice of Directors, and the further constitution of the Company.

No debts will be incurred beyond the amount of available assets, hence no shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of his share or shares.

Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, under cover to all Secretaries, from whom further information may be obtained. All letters must be post-paid.

FORM OF APPLICATION. To the Provisional Committee of the Bathurst Copper Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares of £5 each in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, and to pay the deposit of £1 per share thereon into the Union Bank of Australia (Sydney or Bathurst), within fourteen days after notice of such allotment.

Name in full _____
Address _____
Date _____
Usual signature _____ 10056

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS HOLLOWAY, ESQ., TO HIS WHOLESALE AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, FELIX, AND NEW ZEALAND.

244, Strand, London.

July 29, 1848.

To J. K. HEYDON, Esq., Sydney.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that you are my sole appointed agent for the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in New South Wales, Australia, Felix, and New Zealand, and you are hereby authorised to appoint sub-agents throughout these colonies, for the sale of the said medicines. I trust you will give publicity to the fact that spurious medicines, bearing my name, are being sold in New South Wales, with a forged government stamp affixed, and that you offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS (£20) to any one who will give information that may lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders, or even the vendors of the spurious article. I wish it also to be known that I have communicated with the Honorable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps and Taxes, on the subject of forged Government stamps, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that orders have been sent out to discover and punish for FELONY, the parties implicated in the forgery, and to prosecute the parties vending the counterfeit medicines. You will therefore be pleased to communicate immediately with the Attorney-General at Sydney, in case you discover any of the parties implicated in the fraud. I also recommend you to publish the names of your sub-agents, in order that the public may know where they can obtain the Genuine Medicines. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

In accordance with the above instructions, the Wholesale Agent publishes the names of the different Sub-Agents he has appointed throughout the colony:—
Armidale—Mr. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers.
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist.
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster.
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, storekeeper.
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, postmaster.
Berrima—Mr. E. Abraham, chemist.
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mill store.
Campbelltown—Mr. William Bursill, storekeeper.
Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper.
Catherine Plains—Mr. S. C. Parker, storekeeper.
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, postmaster, Drayton.
Eden (Two-fold Bay)—Mr. Roberts, storekeeper.
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, bookseller.
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper.
Gundagai—Robert Davison and Co., storekeepers.
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper.
Hassall's—Mr. M. Lennan, storekeeper.
Haydon—Mr. John Booth, storekeeper.
Jagoe—Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper.
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. J. J. Harpur, storekeeper.
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper.
Liverpool—Mr. G. E. Allen.
Maitland (West)—Mr. Pinhey, chemist.
Maitland (East)—Mr. C. S. Pitt, storekeeper.
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, bookseller.
Molong—J. and A. Murray, storekeepers.
Murrumbidgee—Mr. P. O'Keefe.
Murrumbidgee—Thomas Loxton and Co., storekeepers.
Newcastle—Mr. T. M. Cormick, storekeeper.
Parramatta—Mr. Covington, storekeeper.
Petersburg—Mr. R. R. Boulding, steam mill.
Picton—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper.
Pictou—Mr. Hugh O'Neil, baker.
Queanbeyan—Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster.
Richmond—Mr. John Duckes, storekeeper.
Scots—Cohen and Co., storekeepers.
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green.
Singleton—Mr. W. G. Leary, druggist.
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett.
Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Campbell-street.
Tasmania (Port Phillip)—Mr. W. F. Levy.
Tasmania (Tasmania)—Mr. Mate, storekeeper.
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster.
Wellington—J. Drew and Co., post office.
Wile Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper.
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, baker.
Wollongong—Mr. Palmer, postmaster.
Yass—Messrs. Myers and Alexander, storekeepers.
J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Australia, Felix, and New Zealand.
Holloway's Depot,
78, King-street, Sydney. 264

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO.
business in two months,
January, 1849, 534

AUSTRALIAN CLERKS' PRO- VIDENT SOCIETY.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor.
Vice Patrons—The Hon. E. Desa Thomson,
Hastings Elwin, Esq.,
President—George Allen, Esq., M.C.
Vice-Presidents—Mr. R. H. Hunt,
Mr. W. J. Munce.

THE adjourned General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Royal Hotel, George-street, on Thursday, 18th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening precisely. The President of the Society in the chair.

885 R. GARRETT, Hon. Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES WEARING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, duly qualified, wishes to inform his patients and the public in general, that he has received from a friend, an eminent Dentist in Paris, an information relative to making the plates that artificial teeth are fixed on. It is an entire new system, thereby doing away with all irritation, so that persons with most tender gums can wear them with the utmost ease and comfort; by their peculiar method many hundreds of persons will now be able to use Artificial Teeth that could not possibly do so before.

N.B.—This discovery being only known to Mr. E. (in this City), he cautions the public against imposition.

Mr. Emanuel begs to remind the public, that as there is no decided cure for tooth-ache but the extraction of the tooth, instantaneous relief may be obtained by purchasing his Tincture, so universally known and approved of; sold in bottles with directions for use at 2s. 6d.; also, Seething Syrup for Infants teething. Teeth and stumps extracted; teeth cleansed of tartar, and stopped with pure virgin gold. Artificial palates on Mr. E.'s own principle, approved of by the Faculty of this city.

At home from nine A.M. till six P.M.
Observe the address, 229, Elizabeth-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street.

NEW GOODS.

EX ELIZA MOORE, THAFALGAR, AND WEST
INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and marked the remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of
FAMILIES

to a small lot of
Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1½ to 3 yards wide
Hawke's, and other superior makers' shirting
calicoes
Furniture dimity
Huckabacks, diapers, &c.
Rich black and coloured satinets
Rich striped duckings of the newest styles
A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.

GEO. CHISHOLM,
253, Pitt-street.

7807

EX HAMLET JUST OPENED.

BY
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
253, PITT-STREET.

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bouquet bunches.

Also,
One case brown and fancy silk and satin
PARASOLS, of the newest style
New styles in bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., &c.

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the
late arrivals, and just opened—
Five cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
Two bales blue serge shirts
Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto
One ditto duck trousers
One ditto frocks
With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs,
ticks, canaburgh, regatta and white shirts,
lamba-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and
shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers
and country storekeepers; all of which he
is determined to sell as cheap as any other
house in the colony.

253, Pitt-street. 8172

CARPET AND FLOORCLOTHS.

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have
just opened, ex Louisa, four bales
Carpets, received direct from the Manufactory, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.

They consist of every description requisite for dining, drawing, and sitting rooms. Also, stair Carpets of every width and quality.

470, George-street.
831 Next to Mr. Mori's Auction Rooms.

NEW BONNETS.

EX PENYARD PARK.
LENHAN'S Bonnet Warehouse,
Moffitt's Buildings, No. 255, Pitt-street.

15 Cases bonnets, just opened, consisting of the newest styles, in every variety

2 Cases superb French flowers, in sprigs, bouquets, wreaths, and head dresses

33 Ladies would do well to inspect the above, as they are cheaply invoiced and beautifully assorted.

286

831

831

831

831

831

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831

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.
PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN
MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties
of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms;
also an Appendix, containing the Rules and
Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the
new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Ten-
nant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for
Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the
Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition
by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law, Syd-
ney.

The undersigned respectfully desire to inform
the Australian public, that they have bought
the entire interest and stock of the above pub-
lication, which they have decided on offering
for sale at the lowest price consistent with
profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark
that the utility of the work is conclusively es-
tablished from the fact of the rapid sale of the
whole of the very large impression of the first
edition; indeed every individual connected
with the colony by property, whether Settler,
Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in
possession of a copy.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders
485, George-street.
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 8565

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND SHIPPERS
TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE SOUTHERN
ISLANDS.

BLUED AMERICAN WEDGE
AXES
Falling axes
Handled tomahawks
Jaws' haps, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
A good assortment now on hand at the fol-
lowing low prices:

- | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| Single bedsteads | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Double bedsteads, large size, with cast cor-
ners and casters | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Double bedsteads, with ditto | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Double bedsteads, large size, full
mounted, with extra rods and
brasses | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Servants' bedsteads | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Children's cribs all sizes, brass
mounted, and on casters, from
£2 10s. to | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Flax mattresses, from 15s. to 35s. each
Best curled horse hair ditto, WARRANTED, at
2s. 3d. per lb. | | | |
| Pallmats, from 15s. to 25s. the pair. | | | |

The usual assortment of American Goods:—
Rocking chairs, 14s. each
Common chairs, in one dozen cases, at 48s.
Painted tubs, eight to the next, reduced to 26s.
Painted pails, 2s. each
Warranted clocks, brass works, 27s.
Corn brooms, 1s. 3d. each
Clothes pegs, six dozen for 2s.
Dissected maps, 4s. each
Underwood's raspberry vinegar, 1s. 3d. a
bottle.

Wax vesta matches, 3d., 4d., and 6d. a box
Mitchell's barrel pens 3s. 6d. per box
Morocco leather card cases from 1s. each
Hardwidge's superior "Queen's" needles
Brownrigg's Map of Port Jackson, mounted
and glazed, on polished rollers, only 15s.
each.

R. NOTT,
522, George-street,
Opposite the Old Treasury.
10228

IRONMONGERY, &c.
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ON SALE, at the late L. Iredale's
Stores, 371, George-street, at GREATLY
REduced prices, for cash:—
Bar, bolt, and rod iron
Sheet iron, cast arms and boxes
Coil and crane chain
Plough-share moulds, cast iron mould boards
Best and cast steel, spring and blister ditto
Cast iron boilers, 30 to 300 gallons
Three-legged iron pots and camp ovens
Cast iron hay racks
Tomb palisading, in sets
Best warranted anvils
Smith's hammers 24 to 40 inches
Smith's hammers and sledges
Quarry and wood wedges
Quarry picks and mauls
Bullock and trace chains
Sheet lead, 4, 6, and 8 lbs.
IO, IX, IXX, DX, and DXX, tin plates
Hollow-ware of all kinds
Full and half register stoves, great variety
Kitchen ranges, ovens and boilers
Solid brass bell weights, in sets
Iron weights, small and large
Weighing machines, various
10 lbs. woolpacks, sewing twine
Two and three bushel bags, dry covers
Sheep-shears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Real B.Y. sickles
Scythes, patent and crown
Fit and cross-cut saws
Files of all descriptions
Bench planes, in sets
Beard and moulding ditto
Plane irons, single and double
Socket and firmer chisels
Cast steel masons' chisels
Screw and shell augers, Sorby's
American wedge axes, and handles
Copper nails and tools
Hair girth and straining web
Gift and other coffin furniture
Curtain bands and pins, new and elegant
patterns
Dressing machine wire
Wheat and flour sieves
Argand and solar lamps and cottons
Brassware, large assortment
Brass and iron fenders
Pie and kitchen ditto
Cat chimes, assorted sizes
Brassware of all kinds
Shoe hamp, patent and common
Foster's best apdies, common ditto
Diamond-pointed and other shovels
Hay and chaff knives
With a large assortment of Furnishing and
General Ironmongery, the whole of which
is being sold at such low prices as defy com-
petition.
December 11. 9255

FOR THE REGATTA.

JUST Landed, and on Sale by the un-
derigned, ex Louisa and other late
arrivals—
A large assortment of Ensigns, Union Jacks,
&c., from 12 yards up to 6
Lignum Vitæ, assorted
Stockholm Pitch and Tar
English Ash Mast-hoops
Ditto Jib Hanks
A large assortment of best bushed Blocks
from 2 inch to 12 inch
And every thing required in the ship chand-
lery business, at very low prices.
JOHN CARR,
Ship Chandler,
12, Market-street West
863

FOR SALE BY THE UNDER-

SIGNED—
Hoop iron 2½ and 3½ inch
Sheet lead, 4, 6, and 8 lbs.
Irish and American pork
Kent and Sussex hogs
Tea—Hysonskin, congou, imperial, hyson, and
twankay
Coffee—Manilla and Jamaica
Coleman's blue
Tobacco, Barrett's, in tins and half-tins
Parchment, 15 x 27 and 20 x 27
Grocers', Drapers', and post paper
Millboards
Canvas, twine, and shoe thread
Davies' boots and shoes
Hunt's treble diamond port wine, in hog-
heads and quarter-casks
Ditto bottled, quarts and pints
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Madeira, in hogheads and quarter-casks
Lisbon in ditto
Spanish red wine, in pipes and hogheads
Martell's brandy, pale and dark
West Indian rum, in puncheons and hogs-
heads
Case gin, Dutch proof
Ind. Coopers, and Co.'s pale ale
Ash and lancewood shafts
Window glass, inscribed oil
Muntz's metal, 18 to 26 oz., nails for ditto
Curled horsehair
Striped shirtings
Woolpacks and woolbagging, three-bushel
bags
Thrashing machines and drill ploughs
Scales and weights.
LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.
217
FOR SALE BY THE UNDER-
SIGNED—
Tea, ex Thomas Fielden.
Fine hysonskin, in chests, half-chests, and ten-
catty boxes, ex Thomas Fielden and Lon-
don—
Congou, in chests and half-chests.
Synops—
Dry bright Pampangs
Very superior Teal, well-drained
Ration sugars, Java and China.
THACKER AND CO.,
Foot-street, 7961

ON SALE BY THE UNDER-

SIGNED—
Bar, bolt, rod, and sheet iron
Ploughshare moulds
Bullock bows
Cast arms and boxes, patent and common
Bullock chains
Coil chain, 6-16 to 3 inch
Cast steel, assorted sizes
Horse shoes, assorted
Ditto nails, assorted, 4 to 12 lbs.
Ditto traces
Ferguson's tools
Smith's bellows
Ditto vices
Ditto best anvils
Cast steel mill mills
Adzes, axes, and tomahawks
Steel wheat mills
Ditto coffee ditto
Flour and wheat sieves
Cutlery of all descriptions
Brassware, assorted
F. A. "Wing's and Hobson's," pit and taper
Hinges, butt, Scotch, 1, &c., &c.
Iron rim, and other locks, of all sizes and
qualities
Bench planes, saws, and other carpenters' tools
Pit and cross-cut saws, C.S., all lengths
Wood screws, a general assortment
Plated and German silver ware
Bronzed tea-urns, and Britannia-metal tea ser-
vices
Block tin dish covers, &c.
Carriage and gig lamps
Britannia-metal beer and spirit measures
Copper spirit measures
Nails, Ewbank's patent, all sizes
Ditto wrought, all sorts
Counter weighing machines, patent
Steel yard, patent and common
"Salter's" improved spring balances
Plated and tinued spurs
Snaffle bits and stirrup leathers
Brass gig furniture
Roller buckles, all sizes
"Foster's" and other spades and shovels
Diamond pointed shovels
Potato and dung forks
Hoar, garden, breaking-up, &c.
Brushware, all kinds
Camp ovens
Hutton's best B.Y. sickles
Shot, assorted, all sizes
Walker's and other traps
Guns, carbines, and pistols
Tower-proof muskets
Hollowware of every description
&c., &c., &c.
WEEKES AND CO.,
459, George-street.
991

FOR SALE BY THE UNDER-

SIGNED—
Java sugars, ex Alfred, consisting of—fine
white, and bright grained grocers' sugar
Fine white table rice
Rattans
Fresh Cavendish tobacco, just landed
Rowland's perfumery
Three and four bushel sacks
Curled horsehair
Manilla patent rope, small sizes
Very superior sherry and port wine, in bottle
London stout in hogheads
Fine Irish linens.
THACKER AND CO.,
Foot-street
10378

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR COATS.

M. R. STUBBS has on sale, by private
contract, another small assortment of
gentlemen's very superior London-made
coats, comprising—
Frock coats in black and invisible green
Dress coats in ditto
"The" Paisley ditto.
To be seen at the Mart, King-street.
Early application is recommended.
963

CITY DEPOT.

480, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS
HENRY FISHER respectfully in-
forms the public that every article in
the

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.
Sugar, Tea, Rice, Salt, and all kinds o.
country supplies, can be had at the lowest
possible price for
CASH, AND CASH ONLY.
He confidently solicits a call from those
who have the Cash to pay for their supplies.
Observe—
HENRY FISHER,
Opposite the Barracks,
480, George-street,
November 30. 8653

ON SALE BY THE UNDER-

SIGNED—
Martell's brandy
Cognac, in one dozen cases
Hock, in ditto
Sherry, Ward's London bottled, in one
dozen cases
Page's Port, in one and two dozen cases
WEEKES AND CO.,
459, George-street,
Near Post Office.
993

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Shippers

to California and the Islands can be sup-
plied at a very low rate, via—
Manilla, Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
Tobacco, in kegs and skins.
E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores, January 13. 964

ON SALE at the Stores of the

undersigned—
Wool-packs
Wool-bagging
Three-bushel bags, hemp and tow
Canvas, assorted Nos.
Sail twine
Curled horse hair
Hair sewing
Invoices outlery, hardware, &c.
Invoices hats
Crown glass
White lead
Yellow metal
Coffee
Hysonskin tea
Good ration sugar
Iron hurdles
Tenside, in hogheads and quarter-casks
Soda ash
Dairy and coarse salt
St. Uben ditto
Sherry, in pipes, hogheads, and quarter-casks
Tenside, in hogheads and quarter-casks
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
January 15. 887

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO

EUROPE, &c.
The undersigned articles may be
obtained at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-
street—
Men's white and coloured shirts
Ditto ditto night shirts
Boys' shirts, every size
Ditto, night ditto
Ladies' under clothing
Children's ditto ditto
Also,—
Sheets, towels, pillow slips
Merino and flannel shirts and drawers
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Braces, half-hose, &c., &c.
P.S.—Purchasers will be accommodated by
having their goods washed, marked, and
packed, if required.
November 27. 8665

CHEAP SUGAR.

MAURITIUS SUGAR, of superior
quality, at from £15 to £18 per ton, on
sale at the Stores of
D. N. JOUBERT,
George-street North.
348

ON Sale at the Stores of the under-

SIGNED—
109 Tons Manila sugar, warranted in sound
condition, at (£13) thirteen pounds per ton,
CASH.
No quantity less than one ton will be sold.
JAMES SIMMONS AND SON,
Hunter-street.
January 15. 1010

EX DUKE OF RICHMOND.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of genu-
ine drugs, chemicals, &c., &c., viz:—
Quinine, Ol. Ment. pip. Ang. and Exot.,
Zether, Bromine, Essence of Lemon, Cream of
Tartar, Ext. Sassa, Co. Fol. Belladonna, Her-
ber. Chiraylin, Fl. Hydrarg., Ol. Lavand. Ang.,
and Exot., James's Blistering Ointment, Sin-
gleton's Ointment, Band's Marking Ink,
Blair's Gout Pills, Dalby's Carminative, Es-
sence of Peppermint, Warren's Milk Roses, Es-
sence of Rhenet, Sulphuric Acid, Phial Corks,
Veterinary Emetics and Stomach Pumps,
Clark's and other Syringes, Patent and Com-
mon Trusses, Umbilical ditto, Brodie's and
other Catheters, Splints, Wansborough's Nipple
Shield, Bell's Wax Vestas and Mortars, Wax
Carriage Lights, Adhesive Plaster, &c., &c.
Also,
CANARY AND MAW SEEDS,
A. FOSB,
Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist,
1045
313, Pitt-street North.

STOCK FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The undersigned have for sale some
well bred heifers.
MURPHY AND CO.,
Wine and Commission Merchants,
Queen-street, Sydney.
797

CEDAR, DOORS, SASHES.

The undersigned has for sale, the
largest and best selected stock of Cedar
Boards and logs at present in the market,
which he will sell at the lowest remunerating
prices for cash.
Also,
Fifty, four and six-pannelled, 2 inch and inch
and a-half doors, and twenty-four pair of
sashes.
S. CUTLER,
Builder, and Cedar Dealer,
Sussex-street,
1009

THOMAS BARKER AND CO. beg

to inform the public that they will be
early purchasers of new wheat, of good
quality.
T. B. and Co., are selling—
Fine Flour, at 10s per 100 lbs.
Second ditto, at 9s. per ..
Nation ditto, at 8s. per ..
Biscuit of first and second quality, at the
lowest market price. A large supply of and
of the above can be had on short notice.
Steam Mills, Sussex-street,
November 15. 776

RATION SUGAR.

THE FINEST SAMPLE OF RA-
TION SUGAR, at £16 per ton.
On Sale
At A. FAIRFAX'S
394, George-street.
995

EVERY variety of TEA at

S. PEEK AND CO.'S Stores.
421

No. 3 and No. 4 Manila Cigars, now

selling at POLACK'S Auction and Com-
mission Rooms.
416

FOR SALE by private contract, a hal

acre allotment of LAND in the above
township, and a brick cottage thereon, con-
taining five rooms, with verandah in front.
There is a good supply of pure water. The
premises is in a good situation, near the public
Jetty, and rented to Mr. Charles Beck, store-
keeper.
For particulars apply to Mr. John Bibb,
Macquarie-street, Sydney. 890

TO WOOLGROWERS AND OTHERS.

ADVANCES will be made by the
undersigned on any quantity of wool,
upon its arrival at the stores, and if required it
will be stored for
NINETY DAYS REST FREE.
Commission for effecting the sale either by
auction or private contract,
ONLY ONE PER CENT.
SAMUEL LYONS,
Auctioneer,
George street and Charlotte-place.
7364

WOOL SALES OF THE SEASON.

M. R. STUBBS begs to inform his
Friends, and Settlers generally, that
he is now prepared
TO RECEIVE AND CAREFULLY STORE,
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS
AND OTHER PRODUCE.
INTENDED FOR SALE AT HIS MART,
KING-STREET.
COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.
Sales on any day required. 8140

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

The undersigned are cash buyers of
Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or
in the grease; or will make liberal advances on
wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Harrington-street, Church-hill.
8953

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE

BUYERS—
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place.
9093

THE undersigned are purchasers of

Wool, or will advance on same if con-
signed to their correspondents, Messrs. James
Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane, London.
BUYERS AND LOGHEAD,
Harrington street.
204

THE undersigned are purchasers of

Wool and Tallow; or will advance on
shipments to their correspondents in London.
BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street.
671

THE undersigned will make advances

on Wool and Tallow consigned to their
correspondents in London, Messrs. Matheson
and Co.
THACKER AND CO.
9127

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN WILD

OF VANDEVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF CAM-
DEN, GENTLEMAN.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In con-
formity with the 61st section of the In-
solvent Act, 6 Vic. No. 17, I hereby call a
special meeting of the creditors of the above
estate, to be held at my Office, situated in
Pitt-street, in the city of Sydney, and being
No. 397, This Day, the 18th day of Janu-
ary, A.D. 1819, at the hour of Three in the
afternoon, for the purpose of submitting to
them the opinion of counsel upon a certain
Deed of Assignment, bearing date on or about
the 21st September, 1817; of taking their di-
rections as to proceedings at law or in equity,
which it may be deemed advisable to in-
stitute; and as to the general management of the
estate.
(Signed) **GEORGE KING,**
Official Assignee.
9550

NOTICE.—The undersigned, (late of

the firm of Alfred Hawley and Co.)
begs to acquaint his friends, that having re-
ceived, by late arrivals, the first shipment of
his regular supplies from England, he has com-
menced the ironmongery business in those ex-
tensive premises, No. 450, George-street, a
few doors south of the Post Office, where store-
keepers, settlers, and families, will find every
article in the above line at reasonable prices.
The business will, in future, be carried on
under the firm of **WEEKES AND CO.**
E. C. WEEKES,
450, George-street.
992

THE TRIAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN, JAMES
ORCHARD, DENNIS TYNE, AND
PATRICK O'DONNELL.

Second Count.—And the jurors, &c., further &c., present that the said (several prisoners), being subjects of our said Lady the Queen, did unlawfully and traitorously, feloniously, and against the laws and statutes in that behalf made, by the force and arms of the reign aforesaid, with force and arms at Mullinahone, in the parish of Kilmenny, in the said county of Tipperary, together with a great multitude of false traitors whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to the number of many thousands, and armed with muskets, like manner, that is to say, with guns, pistols, pikes, clubs, bludgeons, and other weapons, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against the laws and statutes of the Queen, &c., did then and there, in a warlike manner, through divers villages, towns, places, and highways, to wit, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, and did then and there maliciously and traitorously, with great force and arms, and with great tumult and noise, in the said town of Mullinahone, in said county, in which a large body of constables then were lawfully assembled as such constables, and did then and there endeavour by force and violence to compel the said constables to surrender to them, and did then and there levying and making war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and did then and there maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavour, by force and violence, to subvert the laws and statutes then in that behalf made of this realm, as was lawfully established, in contempt, &c.

Third Count.—And the jurors, &c, further present that the said (several prisoners), on the 28th day of July, in the 12th year of the reign aforesaid, with the said John Killeanue, in the parish of Killemau, with a great multitude of false traitors, whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to the number of 100 persons, unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously erect and build certain obstructions, composed of carts, carts, pieces of timber, and other materials erected and built to a great height, that the said highway leading from the said town of Killemau, upon and across the highway leading through the said town of Killemau, whereby then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously, to obstruct and hinder the march of the said Queen, the said John Killeanue, the Queen through the said town of Killemau upon and along the said highway, and did then and there maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavour by force and violence to subvert,

Fourth Count.—And the jurors further present, that the said several prisoners, being subjects, &c., on the 29th day of July, in the 12th year of the reign aforesaid, with force of arms and at the point of the sword, a party of Ballingarry, in the said county of Tipperary, together with a great multitude of false witnesses, whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to the number of 500 and more, &c., did then and there, in a warlike manner, make an attack upon and fire at a large body of constables then and there lawfully being in discharge of their duties as such constables, and did then and there make a warlike attack upon a certain

dwelling-houses at the said commons in which a large body of constables were lawfully assembled on their duty as such constables, and did then and there fire upon the said Queen, her Majesty's said Council, and there maliciously and traitorously attempt to endeavour by force and violence, to subvert and destroy the government and constitution of this realm, as by law established, &c. And that the said several persons, being present that the said several prisoner, being present, on the 29th day of July, in the twelfth year of the reign aforesaid, with force of arms, at the place aforesaid, in the said commons, did unlawfully, traitorously, feloniously, and seditiously, with intent to defame traitors whose names are at the said jurcs unknown, to the number of 500 and more, arrayed and armed in a warlike manner, thats and there, with force of arms, did then and there, with bludgeons, and other weapons, beating then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Majesty, her Majesty's said Council, and there, wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously, with force and arms, make war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and did then and there maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavour to subvert and destroy the constitution and Government of this realm as by law established, and derive and depose our said Lady the Queen of and from the style, name, and kingly name the said Lady the Queen, and of the said crown, in contempt of our said Majesty, her Majesty's said Council, &c.

Sixth Count.—And the jurors further say and present that the said (several prisoners) being subjects of our said Lady the Queen, in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th year of the reign aforesaid, and on divers other days between that day and the 30th day of the same month of July, with force and arms at the said parish of Ballingarry, in the county of Tipperary, maliciously and traitorously against the said Lady the Queen, and with divers other false traitors whose names are to the said jurors unknown did compass, imagine, and intend to move and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war against our said Lady the Queen, in this realm, and to subvert and alter the legislature, rule, and government now day and happily established within this realm, and to bring and put our said Lady the Queen to death, and the said compassing, imagination, and intention to move and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war, they did then and there express, utter, and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in order to fulfill, perfect, and bring to effect their most wicked treason and compassing, imagination, intention, device, and intention to move and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war, the said traitors, prisoners, as such false traitors as aforesaid, on the said 17th day of July, in the 8th year of the reign aforesaid, and on divers other days between that day and the 30th day of the same month of July, in the said year of the reign aforesaid, in the said parish of Ballingarry, in the said county of Tipperary, maliciously and traitorously did assemble, meet, consult, and conspire amongst themselves, and together with divers other false traitors whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to move and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war, and to arrange, and mature plans and means, to stir up, raise, make, and lay insurrection, rebellion, and war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and to subvert and destroy the constitution and govern-

to bring and put our said Lady the Queen to death. And further, in order to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their most wicked, treasonable and compassing, imagination, intent, and purpose, the said traitors, as well as the said (several prisoners), as such false traitors as aforesaid, on the said 17th day of July in the 12th year of the reign aforesaid and on divers other days between that day and the said 30th day of the same month of July, with force, arms, and violence, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously did arm themselves with, and bear and carry certain venoms, that is to say, guns, pistols, and pikes, and intent to kill, murder, slay, and take the lives of the said traitors, armed with guns, pistols, and pikes, whose names are to the said jurors unknown, for the purpose of raising, levying, and making public insurrection, rebellion, and war against our said Lady the Queen, and of killing, murdering, slaying, and taking a cruel slaughter of and amongst the faithful subjects of our said lady the Queen within this realm, and to bring and put our said lady the Queen to death; and further, in order to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their most wicked, treasonable and compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said (several prisoners), as such false traitors, as aforesaid, on the said 17th day of July, in the 12th year of the reign aforesaid, and on divers other days between

month of July, with force and arms, at the said parish of Ballingarry, in the said county of Tipperary, with a great multitude of persons whose names are to the said jurors unknown to the said jurors, and with great numbers of persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, to wit, with guns, pistols and pikes, being then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled and gathered together, and then and there feloniously, wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did then and there ordain, prepare, levy, and make public war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm. And the said jurors are to the said jurors personally known and bring to effect their most wicked treason and treasonable compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said (several prisoners), as such false traitors are aforesaid, and the said jurors, divers other days between that day and the said 30th day of the same month of July, with force and arms, at the said parish of Ballingarry, in the county of Tipperary, unlawfully and traitorously did erect and build structures, consisting of cars, carts, logs of timber, and other materials, upon and across the public highway, in order then and there to obstruct the marching of the soldiers of our said Lady the Queen, and to prevent the arrest of the said William Smith, O'Brien, while the said William Smith O'Brien was maliciously and traitorously acting as the leader in raising, making, and levying war against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

resale; and further, in order to fulfil, perfect, and complete the said wicked treason, the said conspiring traitors, in their said invention, device, and intention afore- said, they the said (several persons) as such false traitors as aforesaid, on the 17th of July, at the said county of Tipperary aforesaid, and on divers other days between that day and the 30th day of the same month of July, with force and arms at the said county of Tipperary, together with a great number of other traitors, and other wicked false traitors, whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to the number of 600 and upwards, then and there arrayed and armed in a body, and with great number of muskets, pikes, clubs, and other weapons, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together at the said county of Tipperary, then and there wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously levy and make war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and being so arrayed and armed against our said Lady the Queen as aforesaid, did then and there make a furious attack upon, and fire at, a body of constables then and there lawfully proceeding upon their duty as such constables, and did then and there burn, and set on fire, divers houses, barns, and house and fire upon certain constables and other the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen therein assembled. And further, in order to fulfil, perfect, and complete the said wicked treason, the said conspiring traitors, together with a great number of other traitors and treasonable complices, imagination,

invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said (several prisoners), as such false traitors, on the 17th day of July, in the 12th year of the reign aforesaid, and on divers other days, between that day and the said 30th day of the same month of July, with force and arms, at the said parish of Ballingarry, in the said county of Tipperary, maliciously and traitorously assembled together a great number of persons, whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to a great number, to wit, to a number of 500 persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, to wit, with guns, pikes, bows, and arrows, and proceeded to a certain dwelling house, situated at Mullinahone, in the county of Tipperary aforesaid, in which said dwelling house divers, to wit, twenty constables, then were, and did then come there, with force and violence, maliciously and traitorously to assault and slay the said constables should deliver up their arms to them, and did then and there maliciously and traitorously solicit the said constables to join with them in raising, making, and levying war against our said Lady the Queen, within the realm; and further, in order to fulfill, perfect, and bring to effect their most wicked treason and treasonable compassing the death of our said Lady the Queen, the said aforesaid, they, the said (several prisoners), as such false traitors as aforesaid, on the 17th day of July, in the 12th year of the reign aforesaid, and on divers other days between that day and the said 30th day of the same month of July, with force and arms, at the said parish of Ballingarry, in the said county of Tipperary, maliciously and traitorously did assemble and gather together a great number of persons, whose names are to the said jurors unknown, to a great number, to wit, to a number of 500 persons and upwards, and then and there maliciously and traitorously drill, march, and array them in military order and procession, and practise them in military movements, in order to fight and kill the said soldiers, and other like subjects of our said Lady the Queen, and in order to raise, levy, and make public rebellion, insurrection, and war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, in contravention of the laws, statutes, and ordinances in that behalf to the evil example of all others, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of them the said (several prisoners), against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the laws, statutes, and ordinances therein made, and against the said Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPENING SPEECH.
The Attorney-General then addressed the jury. He said it was now his duty to state to the jury the facts of this case, and the evidence which he had to bring against the prisoner, Mr. John Crowne, in support of the very serious charge that he had considered it his duty to submit to them against the prisoner, Mr. W. S. S. O'Brien. That gentleman was charged with the offence the highest and greatest in the constitution of this country, and he was charged that he could be guilty. He was charged with the offence of high treason. Fortunately, trials for high treason were of very unfrequent occurrence; and therefore it might be necessary for the jury to state that a judge who was convicted would be the last of the class in order that they might properly apply the evidence which might be produced before them, and know the nature of the charge they were trying. In very early times (the reign of Edward III.) an act was passed which said that a man who was convicted of high treason should have his hands and feet nailed to a wooden gallows, and that he should be left there until he died. It was under that act they were now proceeding. It was passed in 1350, and, so far as the present precise charge against the prisoner was concerned, it was necessary to refer to only a small part of it. It was this—That if any man do levy war against the king, at this time, in what cases treason shall be made, and what not, the King, at the request of the Lords and Commons, has made the declaration following: that is to say, when a man do compass or imagine the death of our sovereign lord the king, or of the king's eldest child, or of the king's eldest daughter, or if he shall be an adherent of the enemies of our lord the king, or giving aid or comfort to them, and that they shall be attainted of open deed, by persons of their own countenance, and that they shall be guilty of the crime of treason." His learned friend Mr. Lynch had stated that the first count of the indictment, and the four following—which might be considered as part of it, charged the prisoner with the offence of levying war against the king, and that it was the duty of the jury would have to determine upon the evidence was this,—whether the conduct of the prisoner had been such as amounted to a levying of war? With respect to that question, his learned friend said by a train of circumstantial deductions was offered evidence to that crime. It was laid down by Judge Foster in his book, and also by Lord Tenison on the trial of Thistlewood and others, that such things as occurred in ordinary wars were not to be taken into consideration in this charge. An insurrection and raising for the purpose of effecting by force of numbers, how

over ill arrayed or organized, my general purpose in which the party had no particular interest, and in which the most successful rebellion rarely in its commencement had much military discipline or array, although a little success might soon enable it to be assumed. If a battle were fought, it was called *bellum*, and it was not in the most common use, and levying of war, still it was established and settled that the actual amount of persons engaged was not very material; but it must be established upon that part of the case to their persons, but not in the assurance of their rising in arms for a public purpose. As the other charge,—the compassing of the death of the Queen,—it had also been established from the earliest time, that to support such a charge, it was necessary that the persons actually contemplated personal violence to the sovereign; levying war was of itself an overt act to support it. The object of deposing the sovereign, or restraining his personal liberty, was an overt act compassing his death. Most probably, under the direction of the Court, the only matter they would have to try would be whether Mr. O'Brien and the persons engaged with him had been guilty of levying war, and that the persons engaged in arms, both parts of the charge against the prisoners would be sustained. The actual outbreak and rebellion did not occupy more than a week in July last, but in order that they might have the full benefit of the law, it would be necessary that he should commence at a much earlier period, and trace what Mr. O'Brien himself must have really anticipated as the necessary result of his conduct. At the end of January, 1847, an association was formed in Dublin—

Mr. Whiteside objected to the Attorney General's going back to that period. Mr. O'Brien was not to answer all the circumstances stated in the evidence, but to show that it was right to go into facts not mentioned in the indictment. The learned counsel quoted Foster in support of his argument.

The Attorney General continued—He would state that he did not mean to affirm the facts and support by evidence. Under the count for levying of war, it was plain that he could give the previous arrangements, consultations, and plans of the parties which resulted in the levying of war. Evidence was required for the latter part of the indictment. In the year 1847, an association was formed in Dublin, called the Irish Confederation, consisting of several members, including Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Parnsey, and Mr. O'Gorman. The evidence in the indictment covered a considerable period prior to this outbreak, arranged a place for an insurrection, but which did not ultimately take place until July in the present year. He did not say he meant to affirm that the evidence was not sufficient to form for that purpose so long as January 1847, but that this association continued to July, and that in February or March last, definite arrangements or plans were formed, the object of which was to effect the violence to separate or the separation of the two kingdoms, and to erect Ireland into an independent kingdom. It was a matter of history that the English revolution of 1688 was a necessary cause. The success of that revolution afforded encouragement to those who entertained similar revolutionary principles in regard to this country. Accordingly, about that period, the English revolution had, apparently for the purpose and with the express intention of assisting and helping the English Government established in France. Upon that occasion Mr. O'Brien was present, and made a speech which it was necessary to have recourse to in order to show that there was a settled idea in Mr. O'Brien's mind that a time would shortly arrive when it would be necessary to have recourse to arms to erect Ireland into an independent kingdom. It was necessary to have recourse to the evidence to the speeches which had been made; but it is one of those delivered at the Confederation of the members of which he charged with a treasonable conspiracy. Mr. O'Brien stated that though various of his objects were not stated

to having arms in their possession, or to military training, such a change and take place as induced him to think the people should furnish themselves with arms, and that youth should be taught to apply themselves to the study of engineering, to the collection from the enemy, and to provide them for their friends. At the same meeting Mr. Meagher made a speech of a similar character, in which he advised the members to proceed as a deputa- tion to the Queen's University, to demand a free admission, to bundle up their courdresses, and swear that they would not return except as ambassadors of an Irish Republic. Then it was that he advised the meeting to take the first step towards that end in the words— "We will be the first to die in the ranks of the Battles." He mentioned those things to show the objects by which Mr. O'Brien was actuated, and the previous determination and resolutions to which he and the other members of the meeting had arrived. This course of action they had adopted long ago, and it was not that they had suddenly been asked why those proceedings had been allowed to go on, and why they had not been checked at an earlier period. But they would see in evidence that, from the time when the Queen's University began its struggle between the conspirators and the Government for the purpose, on their part, of evading or defying the law, it was right to mention the state of the law in March last. At that time, as now, the law was in force, and it was not that he defied his life, but the speaking or publishing of seditious speeches, unaccompanied by some overt act or actual loving of war, was a mere misdemeanour. Mr. O'Brien and those on the stage who availed themselves most fully of that state of the law, were the persons who were taken against them, they could be no more set at liberty pending their trial. Then we use they made of that liberty was to constitute themselves the bearers of an address to the Queen, nation, and Government. Mr. O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Gorman went over to Paris accordingly, not merely to congratulate the nation on the change they had effected in their affairs, but really and truly to make such arrangements as would enable them, in the event of a French attack, to march into France from France. At the latter end of March or the beginning of April, Mr. O'Brien returned from Paris, and the course next suggested at the Confederation was that the Irish people should establish a national guard through the country, and that it was recommended that they should establish clubs to be under

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vided with arms, with officers over every sub-division, so that at any given moment they should be prepared to rise. Among the other steps of a similar character was the issue of newspapers, to circulate their plans and objects through the country, the publishing of such newspapers at that time being edition only. On the 22nd of April, at the very time when this violent agitation was going on in consequence of the French Revolution, an act was passed which rendered the compassing or imagining the deposition of the Queen, or giving expression to any such intention, felony. Shortly afterwards a prosecution for felony had been instituted against a member of the Confederation, named Mitchell, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation. It would appear out of the mouth of one of Mr. O'Brien's co-conspirators that consultations and discussions took place at the Confederation at the time of the trial on the subject of the rescue of Mr. Mitchell, in case of his conviction, and that there was considerable difference of opinion between the clubs and their leaders—some of them thinking that under any circumstances Mitchell should be rescued, even at an enormous loss of life, and that the insurrection should commence immediately, while others contended that they were not yet ripe for such an act—that the harvest was not ripe—that there was not food enough in the country, and that the rebellion should be deferred to a later period, when the harvest was ready; but that then *accus qui coute* the effort should be made. The plan adopted in the mean time was to organize clubs in all the large towns and rural districts, with arms and officers, to be ready at any notice, however short, to take the field. Early in July, Mr. Duffy was arrested on a charge similar to that against Mr. Mitchell, and his trial was fixed by the commissioners to take place on the 8th of August, and Mr. O'Brien and the other leaders determined that that month so as to anticipate the trial. They accordingly redoubled their exertions to effect a rising. Mr. O'Brien went to Cork and the south of Ireland, for the purpose, as he stated, of seeing the organization of his men. Doherty went to one part, Dillon and O'Gorman to another, and the evidence would satisfy them that those expeditions had been made for the purpose of completing the club arrangements, so as to distract the Government, and by rising in different parts of the island. On the 14th of July a meeting of the Confederation took place, at which delegates from the clubs appeared with reports on their organization. Their experience in criminal cases would enable them to judge that those on whom the onerous duty of Government was imposed might frequently receive information on which they could rely, but which would not be sufficient for a jury. The Government accordingly were obliged to take other steps, and it would be seen what effect these steps had had on the movements of the conspirators. At the last meeting of the Confederation it was resolved that the rebellion should take place forthwith, though the time was not exactly fixed. Immediately after that resolution, on the 18th of July, the Lord-Lieutenant proclaimed Dublin under the provisions of a recent Act. The effect of the proclamation was to prevent the clubs from carrying arms or having them in their houses. The question was then discussed by the clubs, whether they should resist or obey the proclamation—whether they should make the best use of the signal for resistance and outbreak, or conceal their arms and wait their time. Contemporaneously with the proclamation of Dublin, an Act was passed for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and it was hoped by the leaders to save the country from bloodshed and loss of life. Alarmed by this step, the leaders of the Confederation determined that the rising should take place on the 19th of July. The preparation for the rising, the Council of the Confederation, which previously consisted of twenty-one persons, was reduced to five, who were to constitute a War Directory, while Mr. O'Brien was to take the field in person. A witness would be produced who was present at the time of the reduction of the Council; but it so happened that by a providential circumstance the jury would not be called on to believe his sole evidence, inasmuch as the identical balloting papers used at the time had been found among the effects of a Confederate named Lalor. It would be for Mr. O'Brien's counsel to satisfy the jury why that change in the constitution of that body took place, and for what object and purpose he went to Cork, for what he proposed to have a review of his troops, as he called them, in Dublin (Mr. O'Brien smiled), and for what Mr. Doherty went to Carrick and Mr. Dillon to Meath. That brought them to the 21st of July. The barristers associated with Mr. O'Brien were able to advise him that so long as the Habeas Corpus Act was in force, he could not be arrested without informations sworn against him. Accordingly, in order to break new ground in Wexford, Mr. O'Brien, early on the 22nd of July, left for Enniscorthy in that county. He travelled alone; but it so happened that, when the Council was electing the War Directory, the Prime Minister was announcing in the House of Commons that on the following day he would bring in a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. O'Brien, when he was, was not at all such a course would be taken, nor did he anticipate there was enough of loyalty, or rather so total a want of disloyalty, in the British Parliament, that no member of the House would venture to obstruct the passage of the measure; and accordingly a thing almost unexampled—the bill was introduced and passed the House of Commons on Saturday. On Monday it was agreed to by the House of Lords, and on Tuesday received the Royal Assent. On Friday the substance of the announcement was conveyed to Dublin by telegraphic despatch. The proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, by whom it was received, communicated it to O'Gorman. O'Gorman concluded that the object was to arrest O'Brien; and knowing that if he and his associates were arrested, the people would be left without leaders, and that there would be no means of effecting the revolution, immediately sent a despatch to O'Brien, which was afterwards found in that gentleman's possession. But not only that, the matter was felt to be of such importance that on Saturday Meagher and Dillon left town to inform O'Brien of the circumstance, and to take the field in conjunction with him. They were

afraid to go from Dublin direct, and therefore went to the house of a gentleman named O'Hara, about five miles from Dublin on the road, and there took the coach to Loughlin's Town, and arrived at Enniscorthy on Sunday. On the morning of that day O'Brien addressed the people who were assembled around the car in which he was about to travel. He told them the time was come, and used language to induce them to prepare for an outbreak, and to have measures concerted for such a purpose. Meagher and Dillon, who were present, also spoke. One of the expressions used by Dillon was, "he understood the man of Wexford had their arms always ready and their powder dry." The party left Enniscorthy that day, but he should state that O'Brien, before he left Dublin, had provided himself with correct maps of the southern counties, which were to be the scene of his operations. (Mr. O'Brien smiled.) The party went on to Graigue, and proceeded thence the same evening to Kilkenny. On the following (Monday) morning O'Brien went to the top of a very high tower in that town to take a survey of the country. O'Brien, Meagher, and Dillon, afterwards went on to Callan, and arrived there at five o'clock. They then addressed large crowds of persons. Some of the persons so addressed would be produced, and the substance of their evidence would show that the people were apprised that the time was at an end for peaceable measures—they must have recourse to war; that they must not consider the military or police as enemies—they were honest men, and would take part with them. The party pursued their course, and arrived at Carrick at six or seven o'clock, and the next morning passed through Kilkenny on their way to Mullinahone. He (the Attorney-General) was not able to trace O'Brien's proceedings in the interval; but from a portmanteau being found at Mrs. Doherty's, at Cashel, after his arrest, it was probable that he passed the night of the 24th at Mrs. Doherty's house. On the following day, the 25th, he arrived at Mullinahone at about 3 or 4 o'clock, and then commenced what in his (the Attorney-General's) opinion amounted to a levying of war. Everything might have consisted of plans, preparations, and arrangements; but on the 25th commenced the levying of war with which the prisoner was charged. Before he arrived it was known he was to be there, and a large body of people was assembled from the surrounding country. Some were armed with pikes or guns. Speeches of the most seditious character were spoken; drilling, and matters of that description took place. Had the matter stopped there, that would have amounted to a levying of war. Several strangers in the garb of gentlemen afterwards arrived, and amongst them was one Terence M'Manus. That gentleman resided in England, but he reached Dublin on the 25th. He was accompanied by a policeman from his being suspected of a connexion with the Chartists. He managed, however, to give the policeman the slip, but his portmanteau was found and detained, and in it was discovered a certain green uniform. It appeared to be a military uniform, though Mr. M'Manus was not in the army. When that gentleman arrived at Mullinahone he accompanied O'Brien to some of his friends, who went out to take a view of the surrounding country. O'Brien returned to and stayed at Mullinahone that night, having upon some of these occasions assumed the right of quartering himself where he pleased. Mr. O'Brien shook his head and smiled. He would state to the jury that one of the expressions used by some of the people at Mullinahone was, that one of the future leaders or kings of Ireland was within the walls of that place. On the next day (Wednesday the 26th) O'Brien, accompanied by a number of persons, went to the police barracks, where there were only six men, and the conduct of that party deserved to be mentioned in high terms of praise. O'Brien was armed with a pike, and had some pistols in his belt. A person named O'Donoghue, unconnected with the country, and who filled a respectable situation as law clerk in Dublin, was with them. O'Brien called on the police to join him, and promised them better pay and promotion. He told them all resistance was in vain, and asked them to surrender their arms; that they saw the display and the enthusiasm of the people, and the number of armed men who accompanied them. Williams, the chief constable of police, told him they would not yield their arms except with their lives. O'Brien gave them two hours to consider their determination, and then went away. Directly afterwards the party of police left their barracks and went to Cashel. The party who had accompanied O'Brien were moving on towards Ballynagarry, but on their way they met a person on horseback, and in consequence of some communication from him they returned to Mullinahone. Late, however, on that same day they got across to Ballynagarry. O'Brien had established a body guard about him, and the party attending him were divided into companies. Upon the following day (the 27th) the party marched backwards and forwards between Ballynagarry and Mullinahone, O'Brien having directed them to take away the arms of all who did not join them. O'Brien afterwards went on to Cappigh, about a mile from Mullinahone, and there before the quarters of the "General's" sentries were posted. From the arrival of O'Brien at Mullinahone there was nothing but a levying of war. On Friday, the 28th, O'Brien went to Killmaule, and whilst there he was apprised by a scout that a detachment of dragoons were on their march. It was thought advisable to erect barricades across the road to prevent their march. The officer in command of the troops, Captain Longmore, had at that time received no instructions as to what to do; in point of fact, the proceedings of O'Brien had only become known in Dublin on the 25th or 26th, and there had been no time to convey instructions to the military. Captain Longmore informed some of O'Brien's party that unless the barricade were raised, he should force his passage. A gentleman, he believed Dillon, came from O'Brien to know whether it was Captain Longmore's intention to arrest O'Brien, for if it were the barricades should remain, but if it were not they should be removed. Captain Longmore said he was merely on his march with his troops through the country, and accordingly the barricades were removed. There was no outbreak. O'Brien then marched on to Ballynagarry with an armed body, and stated there, as an encouragement to the people to rise, that he had de-

located some dragoons—that Dublin was up—the country was up, and in fact, all was right. On Saturday, the 29th, it was generally known that O'Brien was in arms, and a proclamation had been issued offering a reward for his arrest. Accordingly, on that day, Mr. Trant, sub-inspector of police, with a force of 40 or 50 men, marched forward to attack and disperse this party of rebels. Arrangements were made by which Trant might expect the aid of a large body of constables from other districts, who were to arrive about the same time at the same place; but he arrived in view of the rebels several hours before the others. He soon found himself almost surrounded by an armed body of 2000 or 3000 men, and thought it advisable not to attack so large a force. There was a site-roofed house three or four fields distant from the road, where, if he gained it, he might defend himself until the other constabulary arrived. He and his party accordingly hastened toward possession of the house, and fortified it as well as was in their power. The house was quickly surrounded, but Trant gave an order to his men not to fire unless they were fired upon. The men were divided into parties of four or five in each room, the house being two stories high. O'Brien came up to the house, asked to see the officer, and applied to him to join him. They refused, and afterwards parleying O'Brien himself, if he (the Attorney-General) was rightly instructed, gave an order to the men to fire. His command was obeyed, the fire was opened on the police. But whether he gave the order or not was immaterial. The fire was returned, and two, he believed, of the country people were shot and many were wounded. Everything that ability and eloquence could be done by his learned friend, Mr. Whiteside, to explain the conduct of Mr. O'Brien; but if those facts were proved, it would be for the jury to say whether they did not amount to a levying of war, and whether the object of them was not of a revolutionary character. That attack occurred at the house of the Widow McCormack. Sub-inspector Cox, and Mr. French, R.M., with a party of 12 men, about the same time marched from Cashel for the purpose of attacking these rebels, aiding Trant and his party. They came within short distance of the house, and notwithstanding the great body they saw before them, they behaved most gallantly; they determined at any risk to march to Trant's party. They were opposed, and Cox did what he was justified in doing—he ordered his men to fire; and the effect of that determination, and of the gallant conduct of the police, was that the rebels retired. In the mean time other parties of the constabulary were arriving, and when Cox and his men reached the house, the rebels were entirely dispersed, but they left behind them several pikes and a gun. Just at that moment O'Brien, aware that any reliance upon the constabulary joining them was out of the question—he found that it was a fixed determination of every man in that service to lose his life rather than swerve from his allegiance to his Sovereign. That being the case there was an end of his expedition. From the arrival of Cox and his party, on the 29th of July, O'Brien was nowhere to be found. He must, however, state, that on the morning of that day a policeman named Carroll, in coloured clothes, having been detached from Kilkenny with a letter by Trant, was arrested by O'Brien's party. He dismounted from his horse, which O'Brien immediately named and rode down as a part of these transactions. After a few hours, however, Carroll was allowed to go away, and his horse was restored to him. It was not his (the Attorney-General's) intention to contest a single fact, but there could be no doubt that, from what he had stated, there was sufficient force and violence to amount to a levying of war. He could not anticipate the course his learned friend would take, but he thought it very probable that with his friend's great knowledge and judgment he would not argue that the facts he had stated did not amount to a levying of war; but he might endeavour to allege, as was frequently attempted, that what was done by O'Brien was not done with a revolutionary object; that it was not to effect any change in the government or constitution of the country, for if there were such an object, his friend would know, as a lawyer, that there could be no doubt that what had occurred would amount to a levying of war within the statute of Edward. But if there were any doubt, documents had been found in the possession of O'Brien, in his own handwriting, which relieved the case from every difficulty. O'Brien was arrested on the 8th of August at Thurles. A reward had been offered for his arrest. The party had left him, and this unfortunate gentleman found himself in a position of pain and difficulty. He succeeded in avoiding arrest until the day he had mentioned, and on the evening of that day he was arrested at the railway station at Thurles, having been there most probably with the intention of proceeding to Limerick, in which county he resided. Upon being arrested, certain papers were found upon his person, and amongst them were addresses from public meetings at Philadelphia and New York, and from certain clubs at Wexford. His portmanteau, which he left at Mrs. Doherty's, was taken possession of by the police, and in that also were found certain documents of a treasonable character. The next evidence had before the jury would be a most important document—a letter addressed to Mr. O'Brien by Mr. Duffy, some time about the latter end of June, which was found in the trunk of the force, and which clearly proved the revolutionary objects of these gentlemen:—

Three Hundred, was one I entirely relied upon, but it has been permitted to fall into disuse, and would scarcely be revived now. The club, however, might take the place of the National Guard, and the proposal in your letter on—, of a definite number of clubs being formed, would just suit as well if it were vigorously and systematically carried out, each day seeing an hour to it, and all the men we could influence employed upon it. Forgive me for urging this so anxiously upon you; but I really believe the hopes of the country depend upon the manner in which the next two months are used. There is not a town in which you could not find a band of misanthropes to organize the neighbouring counties. Every club has its active men fit for this work, and it is only by applying all our force to it that we will succeed. With best regards to Mrs. O'Brien, believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours, C. G. DUFFY. It might be said that this was not Mr. O'Brien's letter, but had not the lessons it contained been acted upon by him, by his placing himself at the head of the movement? It would be proved to the jury, from the lips of Mr. O'Brien himself, that his object was revolutionary. For what object, indeed, had the directory of five been established but to conduct this revolution and to carry the war to a successful end? The next evidence to be laid before them was a letter dated "Ballynagarry, July 29," and written just before the arrival of the police under Mr. Cox and Mr. Trant. It would be recollected that many of the men from the coal districts in that neighbourhood had joined Mr. O'Brien; and he, perhaps thinking that the owners might reasonably object to paying their men for forwarding his objects, addressed the letter to them which he would lay before the jury. The learned Attorney-General then read the letter, in which Mr. O'Brien advised the owners of the colliery to give all the produce of their works to their men, or, in the event of their resistance, threatened them with confiscation "should the Irish revolution be successful." The jury might be told that they should not believe the words of men who had been Mr. O'Brien's companions and were now witnesses against him, or the information of the constabulary, and that all the witnesses were under the influence of the Crown; but what answer could be given to a letter in the handwriting of Mr. O'Brien himself? What right had he to dictate to any company as to the prices or use of their coal or culm? It would be a most fortunate circumstance if it should appear that the movements of the Government in taking active measures had precipitated the course of the conspirators. Had not the Government taken precautions, he did not say but that the loyalty of the immense mass of the people, supported by the courage and devotion of the police, would have carried the country safely through the danger; but he was persuaded that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act would have been indeed an auspicious measure, if it had had the effect of forcing the conspirators to take the field at a time when their arrangements were not complete. It was also a matter of great congratulation that not one person out of all those who supported the cause of law and order had lost his life or suffered injury. None of those unfortunate people who had accompanied Mr. O'Brien had lost their lives in the open field, but it was well that more blood had not been shed. Before he concluded he might state, that on the person of Mr. O'Brien General Macdonald had found a small pencil map of the country through which he had lately passed, with remarks as to the easiest mode of communication through the various places; and that fact, though not much by itself, if taken in connexion with other circumstances, might throw further light on the motives of Mr. O'Brien. That his case, as if it were proved, as he believed it would be most fully, to the satisfaction of the jury, he did not entertain a shadow of doubt but that they would do their duty, however painful that might be to them, and find the prisoner guilty; while on the other hand they would give him the benefit of any hesitation they might feel as to the full extent of his criminality.

COMPANIES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—There are eighty three City Companies, forty-one of which—nearly a half—are without halls. Some exist merely for the sake of the charities at their disposal, or for the annual dinners on the 9th of November, which the bequests of members, anterior perhaps to the Reformation, enable them to discuss. Others exist but nominally, like the Bowyers, Fletchers, and Long Bow-string-makers; and some, like the Patten-makers, owing to the smallness of the fees which they exact from those who are obliged to take up the freedom of the city. Of the twelve great companies, as they are called, upwards of two-thirds are rich—not from what they make, but from what they possess. The acting companies are really very few in number: the Goldsmiths' (one of the twelve great companies) is perhaps the chief; and after the Goldsmiths, the Stationers—a company rather low in point of time (for printing was a late invention), but certainly one of the most important. All our great stationers and printers and bookellers were members of this company—Tottell and Okes, Mosley and Herringman, Tenson and Lintot, Curll and Cave, Ben Tooke and Ben Motte, Doddsley and Andrew Millar, Bowyer and Richardson, Dilly and Joseph Johnson, Cadell and Newbery, John Murray and Thomas Longman; and all sent their books to be "entered at Stationers' Hall."—Extracts from the *Registers of the Stationers' Company*, by J. Payne Collier. At Westminster Police-office, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a fat-merchant of Great Peter Street, was summoned for not discontinuing a nuisance after receiving a notice from the parish authorities. The defendant had been mulcted in five penalties of 20s. each, a fortnight before for the nuisance. Witnesses now proved that an offensive odour was caused by the defendant's operations on the 28th August; and the tradesmen attributed the considerable amount of illness in his family to Mr. Mitchell's fat melting. It was urged for the defendant, that these proceedings against him were tantamount to doing away with his business altogether; also, that the smell, though offensive, was not unwholesome. But Mr. Burrell, the magistrate, decided that another penalty of 20s. had been incurred. It was announced that Mr. Mitchell intended to appeal against all the convictions.

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